UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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POR N	ONLY		
RECEN DATE !			

SEE	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW : TYPE ALL ENTRIES	TO COMPLETE NATION. COMPLETE APPLICABI		
NAME				
~	Wainwright Buildi	na		
HISTORIC	1102111121g110 DG220-	•••		
AND/OR COMMON				
	Wainwright Buildi	ng		
LOCATION	J			
STREET & NUMBER	709 Chestnut Stre	et		
			_NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	ІСТ
	St. Louis <u> </u>	VICINITY OF		
STATE	Missouri	CODE 29	COUNTY St. Louis	CODE 510
OI A COIDIC			De. Bours	
CLASSIFIC	AHUN			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	9950	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	X.PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	-XWORK IN PROGRESS	_	
SITE			EDUCATIONAL	—PRIVATE RESIDENC
	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	& .GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		- & NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER OF	FPROPERTY			
NAME	State of Missouri	(Office of Adminis	stration. Division	n of Design
	and Construction)	-		
STREET & NUMBER		·		
	State Capitol Bui	ldina		
CITY, TOWN	Scare Capitor Bur.	<u>rarng</u>	STATE	
•	Jefferson City	VICINITY OF	Missouri	65101
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCI		Missour	<u> </u>
				•
COURTHOUSE,	ETC. City Hall, Assess	or's Office		
	EIC.			
STREET & NUMBER			-	
	Room 114, 12th and	1 Market Streets		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	St. Louis		Missouri	63103
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE	Historic American			
11166	HIDCOXIC PRICTICAL	Duridings burvey		
DATE				
	1940	X_FEDERALS	STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORDS	Library of Congres	ss/Annex, Prints an	nd Photographs Div	vision
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Washington		D.C.	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED

XALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

_GOOD X FAIR __RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Wainwright Building is a ten-story office building constructed 1890-91 and designed by Louis Sullivan. The first two floors are faced in brown sandstone, severely plain; the next seven stories rise in continuous red brick piers, those on the corners three times the width of those between the windows. The set-back windows are alternated with spandrel panels of red terra cotta decorated with ornate foliage reliefs, varied at each floor in design and scale. The tenth story is a frieze of intertwined leaf scrolls framing circular windows, and is capped with Sullivan's characteristic overhanging roof slab, its edge also decorated.

All the technical elements that had become standard features of Chicago office buildings in the late 1880's are present for the first time in Sullivan's designs with the Wainwright: raft footings of reinforced concrete, the braced and rivetted steel frame, the wall bays carried on spandrel shelf angles, the fireproof-tile covering of all structural members, and movable interior partitions. Above the skylighted ground floor, the U-shaped plan provides an outer exposure for each office.

The quality of height in the Wainwright is emphasized through the use of a system of closely ranked pierlike bands that give the street elevations their forceful vertical thrust. False piers between each pair of true piers reinforce the image of a powerful upward movement.

Recently a surplus of office space in downtown St. Louis threatened the Wainwright Building with demolition. The National Trust for Historic Preservation purchased the structure's lease late in 1973, and later sold it to the State of Missouri. The Missouri Division of Design and Construction had determined to renovate the Wainwright Building and construct additional, compatible, office space on the remainder of the same city block. A design competition was held and won by the firm of Mitchell and Giurgola from Philadelphia, in association with Hastings and Shivetta of St. Louis (an artist's conception of the winning design is enclosed in this file). By February, 1975, the State had purchased all the property on the Wainwright city block and was ready to implement plans for demolishing all other structures there. Authorization had been given to go ahead with the renovation of the Wainwright itself, though funds for the additional office space were still awaiting legislative approval.

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEULUGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
_	<u> </u>			

SPECIFIC DATES 1890-91

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Louis Sullivan

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wainwright Building was the first Adler and Sullivan commission involving the use of completely iron and steel framing. The structure was built between 1890 and 1891 for Ellis Wainwright, a wealthy St. Louis brewer with a wide range of aesthetic interests. The resulting design represents Sullivan's most thorough attempt to create a special form appropriate to the multi-story office block.

"Sullivan explained in an essay, "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered," that the appearance of an office building should reflect the activities within. First, the entrance should be obvious. The main floor shops need large windows for advertising their wares. Above, the identical office floors are designed to be subdivided in many different ways; thus, their windows should be identical, none more important than any other. Finally, the attic story terminates the building visually and houses mechanical equipment and service spaces. This internal arrangement is clearly expressed in the exterior of the Wainwright Building.

"Why is this building probably the greatest work of architecture of the Nineteenth Century? How does it differ from one of the neighboring buildings of the same time? Architecture is not decoration; it is far more. It is essential not to mistake surface for substance. Prior to the Wainwright Building, steel frame structures had been covered with architectural cliches and trappings which bore no relation to the revolutionary new frame-work type of construction. They were covered with ill-fitting clothes borrowed from load-bearing types of construction. Sullivan not only conceived an original solution to the new problem of the steel frame, but an architectural expression hardly surpassed since. The Wainwright Building was not the first steel frame skyscraper; rather it is the first architectural solution, the first architectural expression of the high rise skeleton construction office building as such. It is architecturally the father of all contemporary office buildings. It is great because all elements, light and shadow, solids and voids, color, texture, materials, decoration, proportion and rhythm, work in concert expressing Sullivan's IDEA of a modern high rise office building. The neighboring buildings may or may not be pleasant, but they lack the unity, the internal harmony the coherence present in this great work of art."

....from an essay by W. Philip Cotton, Jr., AIA, St. Louis Architect and Preservationist, discussing the architectural significance of the Wainwright Building.

(Continued)

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

"When he brought the drawing board with the motive for the Wainwright outlined in profile and elevation upon it and threw the board down on my table, I was perfectly aware of what had happened.

"This was a great Louis H. Sullivan moment. The tall building was born tall. His greatest effort? No. But here was the 'skyscraper': a new thing beneath the sun, entity imperfect, but with virtue, individuality, beauty and all its own. Until Louis Sullivan showed the way, high buildings lacked unity. They were built-up in layers. All were fighting height instead of gracefully and honestly accepting it. What unity those false masonry masses have that now pile up toward the big city skies is due to the master mind that first perceived the high building as an harmonious unit--its height triumphant."

....Frank Lloyd Wright was working in the office of Adler and Sullivan and apparently was the chief draftsman when Sullivan conceived the Wainwright Building. Later Wright wrote of the birth of the Wainwright Building in Genius & the Mobocracy which is the source of the above quotation."

From "announcement of an architectural competition for the design of the Wainwright Office Complex," State of Missouri Division of Design and Construction, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1974.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGR	APHICAL REFERENCES	
Connely, Willard, Lo Architecture (New Wright, Frank Lloyd,	chicago School of Architecturous Sullivan As He Lived: The York, 1960). Genius and the Mobocracy (New York Wainwright Building, Misse	e Shaping of American w York, 1949).
Historic Sites Su	rvey, 1968.	ouri, Special Report,
10 GEOGRAPHICAL I	DATA	
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPER UTM REFERENCES	RTY <u>less than one acre</u>	
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in downtown St. Loui associations with it	ling is located on a city block s. No other structure on the . The boundaries of the land sions of the Wainwright Build	block has significant mark site, then, are
	COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING	
STATE	CODE COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE COUNTY	CODE
	BY , Historian, Landmarks Survey	
ORGANIZATION Historic Sites Surve	y, National Park Service	DATE April 10, 1975
STREET & NUMBER		TELEPHONE
1100 L Street NW.		STATE
Washington		D.C. 20240
12 STATE HISTORIC	PRESERVATION OFFICER	CERTIFICATION
THE EVAL	UATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY V	VITHIN THE STATE IS
NATIONAL	STATE	LOCObsignated NAY 23, 1968
	reservation Officer for the National Historic Pre inclusion in the National Register and certify y the National Park Service.	
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNAT		21/5/77are
TITLE LANDMARKS)	u1A	DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS	PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL	REGISTER DATE
ATTEST:	OLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE 2/0/77
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL RE	CIOTEO	



